























2017 Dodge Journey 98,770 miles -\$15,995-#48707A

2011

Chevrolet

Equinox

126,404

miles -

\$9,995

#38973A











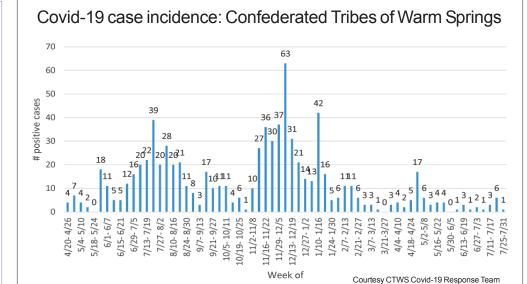
2012

Chevrolet









Post wildfire stabilization, rehabilitation on reservation

From the CTWS Branch of Natural Resources

Wildfires can cause complex problems. Severe loss of vegetation, soil erosion, a decrease in water quality and even flash flooding can occur after some wildfires.

After a wildfire is lined and mopped up there is still a lot of work to be accomplished.

In 2020 the Lionshead Fire burned over 96,000 acres on the reservation. Crews and heavy equipment set to work on clean up, repair, stabilization and rehabilitation as soon as the flames died down.

Suppression repair plan

There are typically two plans developed as a large wildfire winds down to help the burned area recover.

The first plan is the suppression repair plan. This plan is intended to repair damage done by the suppression or firefighting efforts not from the fire itself.

The goal is to implement this plan in the first year after the fire. Much of this work on the Lionshead Fire was completed while crews and other resources were still assigned to the fire last year.

Crews backhauled the miles of hose used to mop up the fire, cleaned up garbage from the summer's efforts, chipped slash along roadsides from small trees and brush cut from the path of the fire and graded the roads that were used for weeks by heavy fire equip-

The Lionshead Fire suppression repair plan was approved to spend up to \$864,314 to address the resource concerns listed.

Two of the biggest suppression repair efforts are rehabbing dozer lines and fixing the roads.

More than 45 miles of dozer and hand line were dug to aid in stopping the fire. These lines need to be rehabbed after the fire by hand crews and excavators by spreading out the soil, scattering brush over top and creating water bars to slow down any water running over the area.

Gravel is placed in spots along roads that were impacted by the heavy traffic during the fire.

The Burned Area **Emergency Response**

The second plan is called the BAER Plan, which stands for Burned Area Emergency Response Plan.

BAER address post-fire emergency stabilization and other post-wildfire problems in order to protect public safety and prevent further degradation of natural and cultural resources.

After a severe fire a team of professionals, typically including specialists in soils, hydrology, wildlife, fisheries, range, forestry and archaeology, rapidly assess the fire's effects.

The BAER team performs emergency stabilization actions within one year of wildfire containment.

These actions are in-

tended to stabilize and prevent unacceptable degradation to natural and cultural resources, minimize threats to life or property resulting from the effects of a fire, or to repair, replace, or construct physical improvements necessary to prevent degradation of land or resources.

Funding of \$364,193 for emergency stabilization for the Lionshead Fire was approved and is being implemented this year. BAER Plans also address rehabilitation (BAR) efforts, which signal the beginning of restoration efforts.

BAR begins within five years of a wildfire containment in order to repair or improve firedamaged lands that are unlikely to naturally recover to management approved con-

BAR actions are also taken as an effort to repair or replace minor facilities damaged by fire.

Reforestation work across the areas most severely burned in the Lionshead Fire will occur under BAR. Final approval for BAR funding is pending and should be allocated by October 1 this year.

If you have questions about ongoing wildfire rehabilitation you can contact Brad Donahue, Assistant Fire Management Officer -Fuels, at 541-553-8301; or Vernon Wolf, Forest Manager, at 541-553-8227.

